

## 10/28/13 Agenda

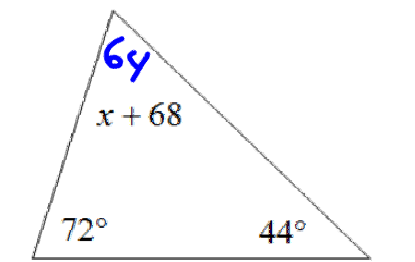
- Warm Up
- Review Homework - Worksheet 2 - Angle Measures
- Section 4.7 - Isosceles & Equilateral Triangles
- Start Homework
  - Worksheet 3 - Isosceles & Equilateral Triangles

Homework Out!

Warm Up:

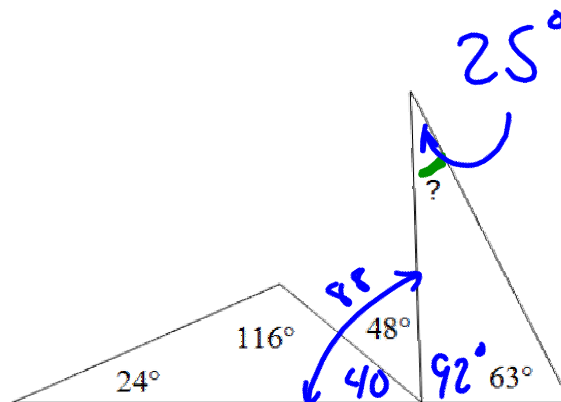
Solve for  $x$ .

$$x = -4$$



$$72 + 44 + x + 68 = 180$$

Find the measure of each angle indicated.



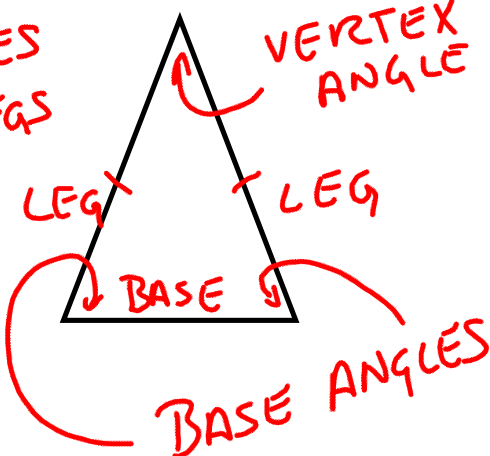
## Section 4.7 - Isosceles & Equilateral Triangles

Target 4C

**Goal:** Identify parts of an Isosceles triangle and use the properties of Isosceles triangles to solve algebraic problems.

**Parts:**

legs: 2 CONGRUENT SIDES  
 vertex angle: FORMED BY LEGS  
 base: 3<sup>RD</sup> SIDE  
 base angles: 2 ANGLES ON THE BASE



### THEOREMS

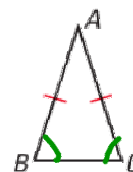
*For Your Notebook*

#### THEOREM 4.7 Base Angles Theorem

If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite them are congruent.

If  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$ , then  $\angle B \cong \angle C$ .

*Proof:* p. 265

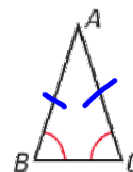


#### THEOREM 4.8 Converse of Base Angles Theorem

If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite them are congruent.

If  $\angle B \cong \angle C$ , then  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$ .

*Proof:* Ex. 45, p. 269

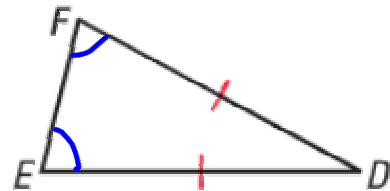


## Section 4.7 - Isosceles & Equilateral Triangles

Target 4C

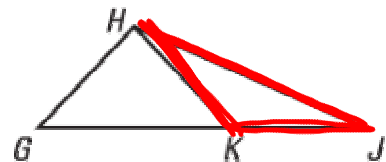
In  $\triangle DEF$ ,  $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{DF}$ . Name two congruent angles.

$$\angle F \cong \angle E$$



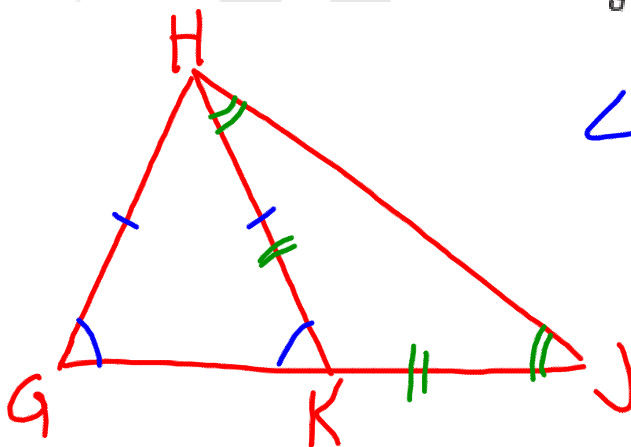
Copy and complete the statement.

- If  $\overline{HG} \cong \overline{HK}$ , then  $\angle \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cong \angle \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .
- If  $\angle \underline{KHJ} \cong \angle \underline{KJH}$ , then  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .



$$\angle HGK \cong \angle HKG$$

$$\overline{HK} \cong \overline{KJ}$$



## Section 4.7 - Isosceles & Equilateral Triangles

Target 4C

Recall that an equilateral triangle has three congruent sides.

### COROLLARIES

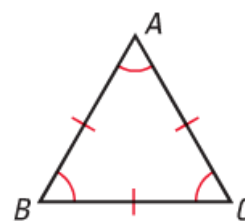
*For Your Notebook*

#### Corollary to the Base Angles Theorem

If a triangle is equilateral, then it is equiangular.

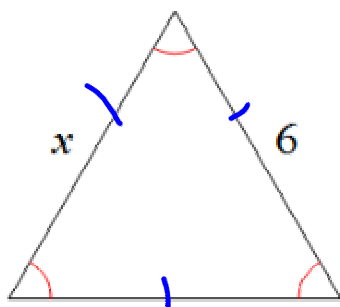
#### Corollary to the Converse of Base Angles Theorem

If a triangle is equiangular, then it is equilateral.



Find the value of  $x$ .

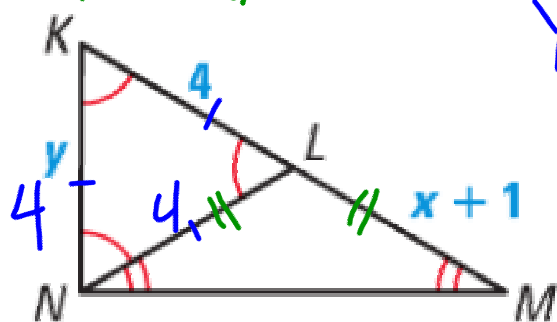
$$x = 6$$



# Section 4.7 - Isosceles & Equilateral Triangles

Target 4C

**xy** ~~GEOMETRY~~ Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  in the diagram.



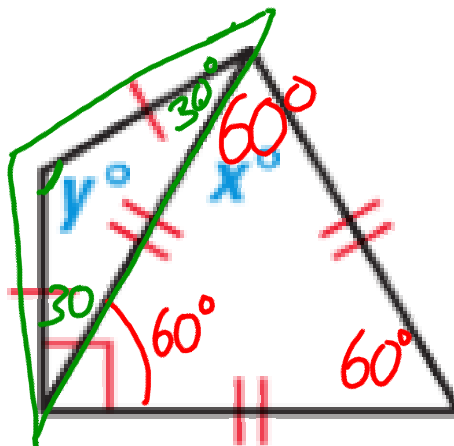
$$y = 4$$

$$x = 3$$

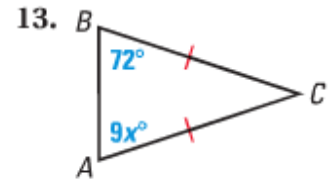
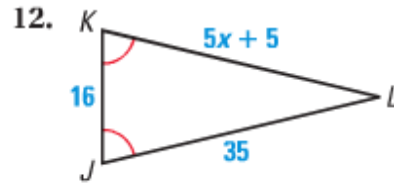
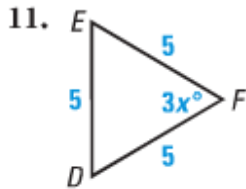
$$x + 1 = 4$$

$$x = 60^\circ$$

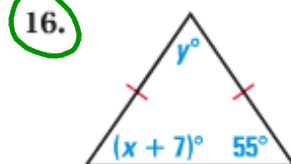
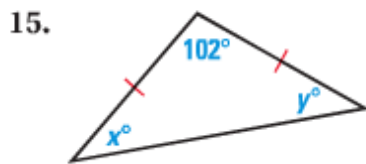
$$y = 120^\circ$$



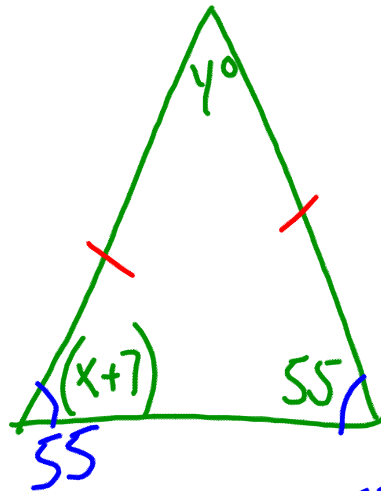
**xy ALGEBRA** Find the value of  $x$ .



**xy ALGEBRA** Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$ .



$$x + 7 = 55$$

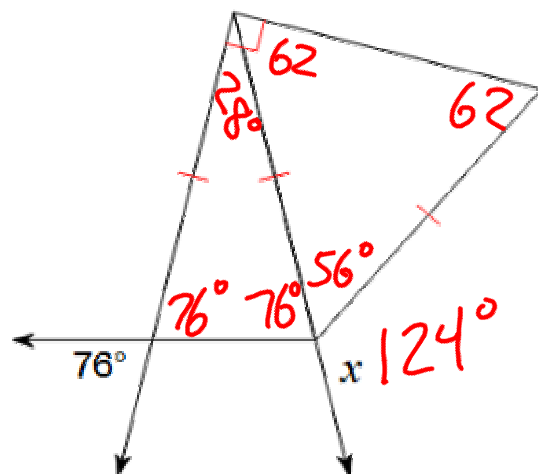


$$x = 48$$

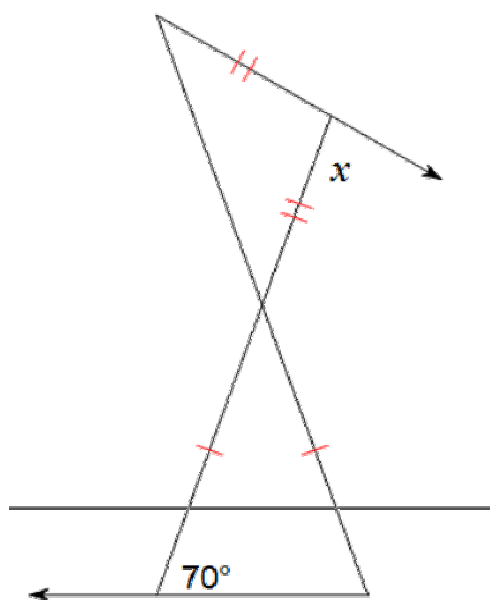
$$y = 70^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} 55 + 55 + y &= 180 \\ 110 + y &= 180 \\ y &= 70 \end{aligned}$$

Find the value of  $x$ .

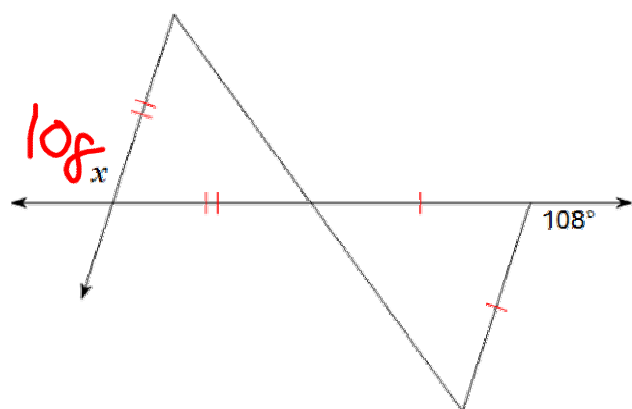


Find the value of  $x$ .





Find the value of  $x$ .



Find the value of  $x$ .

